TELEGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM

ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Mount Vesuvius Tumbling Down and Fatal Casualties.

A Coup d'Etat Anticipated in Florence.

Special American Mission to

Proceedings of the Southern Reconstruction Conventions.

MOUNT VESUVUS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

A Side of the Volcano Detached and Tumbles Down-Houses and Carriages Buried in the Ruin-Loss of Many Lives.

NAPLES, Jan. 29, 1868, VIA LONDON, Jan. 29-11:40 P. M.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius, which has continued with greater or less intensity since its occurrence in the past year, has culminated, if I may so term it, in an unusual and very fatal catastrophe.

Yesterday evening the side of Mount Vesuvius lying right opposite to the gate of Castello-Nuovo, one of the fortifications of this city, situated between the royal palace and the sea, fell, tumbling outward.

The detached portion buried several houses built in the vicinity and overwhelmed carriages and other conveyances passing on the highway at the moment.

The scene is melancholy and full of ruin.

The road running in the neighborhood of the volcano is filled with rocks and earth which just lately formed part of the mountain.

This extraordinary event has also been attended with considerable loss of life, but the number of persons killed has not yet been ascertained.

ITALY.

A Critical Situation-Fears of a Coup d'Etat. London, Jan. 29, 1868.

The internal condition of Italy is becoming critical. Foars are entertained that coup a d'état is contemplate at Florence.

It is believed in Paris that the relations between the French and Italian governments are not so cordial as they have been.

Agitation in Naples. The intrigues of the Bourbonists in Naples are caus

ROME.

ing much disquiet there.

Special Mission from the United States-A General Connell.

FLORENCE, Jan. 29, 1868.

The Unita Catolica nowspaper says that a special agent of the President of the United States has arrived at Rome on a secret mission to the Pope, and that he will be supported by Admiral Farragut, whose fleet is hourly expected at Naples, and whose arrival in Rome is looked for at an early day.

The Journal gives no information as to the character

or object of the mission upon which the American agent

PARIS, Jan. 29, 1868.

It is now considered certain that the General Council of the Roman Catholic Church, preparations for calling which were some time ago entrusted by Pope Pius IX. to a special commission of soven cardinals, will assemble at Rome in November next.

FRANCE.

The Army Bill Passed in the Sennte-Argnments in Opposition.
Parts, Jan. 29, 1868.

The bill for the reorganization of the army, having passed the Corps Legislatif, came before the Senate this week and gave rise to an interesting discussion.

M. Michael Chevalier, in a powerful speech, opposed the bill. He took strong grounds in favor of peace for France, and on these grounds argued against the measure. France should maintain close relations with the eighboring European Powers, all of whom should unite to resist the empire of Russia and the republic of America—nations which, in the extraordinary growth of their territory, power and ambition, threatened to over-shadow the world.

shadow the world.

Marshal Neil, speaking for the government, supported the bill. He replied to the arguments adduced against the bill by M. Chevalier, declaring the grounds on which they rested unienable. As for the fears expressed by Mr. Chevalier in regard to Russia, they were absurd; such views were refuted by every event in the history of Europe since the war in the Crimea.

The debate ended yesterday evening, when the vote was taken and the bill was passed.

The Press Law Debate.

The debate on the new law proposed by the govern ment for the regulation of the press commenced in the

Cabinet Support of the Temperal Power-Why in Accord with France. London, Jan. 29, 1868.

The policy recently adopted by Prussia on the Roreatment of that subject bave caused surprise. But an explanation of this course is found in the fact that in

Special American Mission to Cosfrt. General Carl Schurz, who is on a special mission from the United States, has arrived in this city, and was this afternoon received by the Count von Bismarck.

Hopes of Peace With the United States-Not a "Reliable" Fenian-Plot Against Wool-

Mr. Milner Gibson, a leading member of Parliament, in a speech at Ashton declared that peace must be prebetween England and America. Other Cabinets would succed those now in power on either side of the Atlantic, and these Cabinets would not be pledged to the policy or bound by the words of either Lord Stanley or

Secretary Seward.

The evidence of Shaw, who turned informer and iden-lified Barrett as the Clerkenwell criminal, is generally

nas Daley, who is said to be an American Fenian, en arrested on the charge of treason. It is al-that he is concerned in a plot for an attack on rich Arsenal, which was discovered and frustrated Woolwich Arsenal, which was a long to the police.

The appeal of the counsel for the defence for the removal of the trials of the Feniana, Burke and Casey, to London has been successful. The Court has decided to grant the motion for the removal, and the trials will commence at an early day in that city.

DENMARK.

The West India Cossion Trenty Ratified. COPENHAGEN, Jan. 29-Evening. In the Landsthing, or apper house of the Rigsdag, today, the treaty concluded with the United States for the Sale of the Danish islands in the West Indies was railed by a unanimous vote. This completes the action of Denmara in regard to the treaty. IRELAND.

Train Giving Lectures-The Press Prosecu-London, Jan. 29, 1869.

George Francis Train is delivering lectures in Corl on American and Irish subjects. It's is very popular with the Irish people and his houses are familied.

Alexander M. Sullivan, the editor of the Dublin Nation newspaper, who was arrested for putting sedi-tious articles in his paper, and for participating in the funeral ceremonies in honor of the "Manchester martyrs," was brought up at Dublin yesterday for preliminary examination. The evidence elicited was of such a nature as to justify the Court in holding the pris-

The Fenian Assault on Duncannon Tower-Sharp Insurgent Fire and Reinforcement. London, Jan. 29—Midnight.

Additional particulars of the assault on the martelle tower at Duncannon on Monday night have been re

ing party retired, but did not leave the field. They waited until their numbers were largely increased from crowds who seemed to be near at hand, and again advanced upon the tower, beginning a general discharge of fire-arms by which one of the garrison was wounded. tower the troops again fired, and two men were seen to fall. The crowd then fell back and disappeared in the darkness. The two men who were shot were carried off by their companions, and it is not known whether they

were wounded or killed.

The affair has caused great excitement in Wexford county. No arrests have yet been made, but the government is using every means to discover the leaders of the assault.

Arrival of Madame Ristort in Havana-Exchange Quotations-Marine Intelligence. HAVANA, Jan. 29, 1868. Madame Ristori and Mr. Grau arrived here to-day on

the steamer Eagle. They were received with great en-thusiasm, and to-night a serenade will be given to Exchange on London 13 per cent premium: on United

States, currency, long sight, 28 a 29 per cent discount; gold, long sight, 34 per cent premium; short, 34 per cent premium. cent premium.

Arrived, steamers Cuba, from Baltimore, and Eagle, from New York.

VIRGINIA.

The Convention-Exciting Debates in Un-

Parliamentary Language.
RICHMOMD, Jan. 29, 1868. The Convention adopted a resolution asking General Schofield to allow vot as to register where they may reside at the time of the election. A member said th resolution was unnecessary, as General Schofield would soon issue an order for a new registration. During the debate a consprcative used the words "that infamous tyrant Congress." Some confusion followed, saveral members claiming that the words were disorderly. The question was left unsettled by the order of the day comg up.

A member demanded the expulsion of the reporter of

A member demanded the expulsion of the reporter of the Dispatch on account of a statement made in that paper. The motion was decided not in order.

At the afternoon sossion much excitement was caused on the republican side by one member calling another "a damned liar." Chairs were caught up, but the interposition of the members stopped the difficulty. The day, apart from these interruptions, was spent in discussing taxation.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Convention-Proposed Suspension Judgments for the Collection of Debts-The

RALEIGH, Jan. 29, 1867. mainly occupied to-day in discussing the report of the Committee for the Relief of the People. The ordinance committee for the Relief of the Feople. The ordinance reported removes the jurisdiction of all State courts in matters of contract or debt and suspends all judgments, executions and process for the collection of all debts created before May, 1865, until July, 1869, or until the new constitution and government go into effect. It asks General Camby to enforce the ordinance. Various amendments were proposed, but no definite action was taken.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Convention-Forced Sales of Lands-Tox-In the Convention to-day a resolution was introduced

for the purchase by the State of all lands forced on the ing Congress to appropriate the collected cotton tax of South Carolina - \$3,000,000—for purchasing land to be sold to the poor.

An ordinance providing for taxation for the payment of the expenses of the Convention, amounting to \$75,000, was passed.

The proprietors and office of the convention of t market, and then to be sold to actual settlers; also pray-

The proprietors and editors of the Mercury were to-day

The Convention-Bill of Rights-General Meade on the Ordinances Legalized by His Orders.

ATIANTA, Jan. 29, 1868. Five additional sections of the bill of rights were adopted by the Convention to-day. Taxation is to be ad valorem only and uniform on all property taxed. The poli tax is not to exceed \$1, and is exclusively for edu-cational purposes. The twenty-fourth section reads as follows:—

The social status of the citizen shall never be the sub-

next.

A circular issued to day by General Meade says many inquiries by letter or otherwise have been made to the commanding general as to the proper construction of the ordinances logalized by him in general orders, and says he has no leisure, nor is it his province, to answer. These ordinances, as enforced by his orders, are to be deemed a part of the laws of the State in which they were respectively adopted and construed and enforced by the courts accordingly.

Quite a snow storm has been prevailing here to-day.

LOUISIANA.

The Reconstruction Convention—Adoption of an Article Disfranchising Certain Classes of Rebels.

an Article Disfranchissing Certain Classes of Rebels.

New Orleans, Jan. 29, 1808.

Article number ninety-eight, as adopted by the Convention, disfranchises all persons who shall have been convicted of treason, perjury. forgery, bribery or other crime punishable by imprisonment at hard labor; all pappers and persons under interdiction, and all leaders or officers of gueritia bands during the late war. The following are disfranchised until after the 1st of January, 1878:—All persons who, before the 1st of January, 1878:—All persons who has a languary to the United States, who at any time engaged in the late rebellion; provided that the Legislature may, by a vote of two-thirds of each bouse, remove such disability. Or the vote upon this article, twenty of the colored delegates voted yea and the same number in the negative.

Article 99 prescribes the oath to be taken by officers.

bility.

colored delegates voted yea and the same number in the negative.

Article 99 prescribes the oath to be taken by officers. The first paragraph is as follows:—"I do setempty awar that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to deprive any person, on account of race, color of previous condition, of any positical or civil privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

Article one hundred defines treason against the State, and says no person can be convicted except upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same act, or confession in open court.

testimony of two witnesses to the same act, or confes-sion in open court.

Article one hundred and three provides that the first Legislature convening under this constitution shall make special appropriation for the liquidation of any portion of the debt of this Convention remaining unpaid or unprovided for.

The Convention adopted the articles, under the title of "General Provisions," and then adjourned.

Supplies for Planters from the Freedmen's Bureau—Cold Weather in New Orleans.

New Orleans,
New Orleans,
New Orleans,
The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau publishes two important orders prescribing the regulations under which supplies will be furnished to planters during the current year, and previding for the transportation of freedmen to parishes where employment can be had for them, Supplies will be furnished monthly until the necessity no longer exists, first taking a lien on the crops for payment. Subsistence for the helpless and indigent will be issued graduatously.

gratuitously.

The thermometer is two degrees below the freezing point and the weather is the coldest of the season.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Destruction of the Academy of Music at

The destruction of the Academy of Music in this city this morning will prove a great less to the amusenent seekers of Albany. It was the only place wher the drama could be presented in the best light, with all its machinery, scenes and accompaniments. The fire was discovered about six o'clock this morning in a cou cert saloon adjoining the Academy of Music. This fire was soon under the control of the Fire Departmens, which was promptly at the scene of duty and exerted itself vigorously to put out the flames, which were not of a nature to create any disquiet. But before their labors were completed another ire was discovered issuing from a window of the Academy of Music, which was but imperfectly closed greater portion of their attention to the new fire, but the peculiarly inflammable nature of the materials of the building rendered their efforts in vain. The whole building was in one mass of flames in loss than twenty minutes, and its destruction was complete in an hour, despite the exertions of the whole department, which was by this time on the ground. An adjoining building, occupied by S. & J. Luke, dry goods merchants, took fire from the theatre, and betere the flames were quenched serious damage resulted to the merchandise by fire and water. Another building occupying the corner, known as Fleming's Hotel, sustained some damage from the fire and water, but to no great extent. Nothing is left of the Academy but its bare wais, and the loss accruing to Miss Adelaide Georgianna Trimble, the owner and manager, cannot fall short of fitty thousand deliars. The house was built five years since by her father, who died last summer. Mr. Charles Barron was playing the leading part at the theatre, but was enabled to Save his wardrobe. The members of the company were equally fortunate and brought out their effects in safety. Some incidents worthy of mention occurred. ouilding was in one mass of flames in less than twenty

The Great Fire in Chicago—The Los Estimated at Nearly 83,000,000. rly \$3,000,000. Cincago, Jan. 29, 1868.

that we were ever visited with. The following is a list losses as published in the Times :-J. H. Birch, owner of the building from Nos. 33 to 43 Lake street, \$400,000. This building was erected nine years ago at a cost of \$333,000. Mr. Birch is

psured for \$190,000. Mesers. Griggs & Co., proprietors of the largest book store in the West, \$200,000. They are insured for \$125,000.
Mossis. Fiske, Kirtland & Co., boots and shoes, \$75,000; fully insured.
Mossis Rosenfeld Bros., hats, caps and furs, \$25,000; insured for \$50,000.

Messrs Rosenfeld Bros., hais, caps and furs, \$25,000; insured for \$30,000. Messrs, McDougai, Nicholas & Abbott, wholesale desiers in boots and shoes, \$100,000; insured for \$150,000. Messrs, Schoenfeld & Cot, clothing, \$30,000; insured for \$25,000. Harwood, Cartledge & Honere, bardware, \$75,000: insured for \$75,000.

Manning, Bro. & Co., notions, \$100,000; insured for \$75,000.

\$75,000.

Simons, Strauss & Co., furnishing goods, \$25,000; insured for \$160,000.

Kellogg & Co., hats, caps and furs, \$75,000; insured for \$35,000.

The above all occupied the building of Mr. Birch. Smaller losses were entailed on other occupants of the building. The damage done by the intense heat to the building on Lake street, directly opposite, will probably reach \$75,000.

The following is the list of the sufferers by the second fire which destroyed the building Nos. 4 to 20 Lake street:—

rs. Whitney & Co., boots and shoes, \$40,000; 1 for \$30,000. Mosars, Soymour, Carter & Co., hosiery, \$60,000; in-mosars Carson, Pierce & Co., dry most Merrill Hopkins, crockery, \$35,000; insured for

Bornam & Van Schack, druggists, \$100,000; insured for \$200,000.

Messrs, Kath, Wood & Co., dry goods, \$80,000; insured for \$50,000.

Mr. C. H. Williams, hats, caps and furs, \$75,000; insured for \$60,000.

Mr. C. H. Williams, bats, caps and furs, \$75,000; insured for \$60,000.

Messrs. C. N. Henderson & Co., wholesale boots and shoessrs. Annabol, Pierce & Co., ciothing, \$50,000; insured for \$100,000.

Messrs. Annabol, Pierce & Co., ciothing, \$50,000; insured for \$40,000.

Webster, March & Co., ciothing, \$25,000.

Shayer & Co., straw goods, \$25,000.

Weber, Williams & Co., bits and caps, \$75,000.

The buildings from No. 4 to and including No. 20 Lake street, and from No. 31 to \$1 to the opposite side of the street, are cutriely desiroyed. The loss on the buildings will not be less than \$500,000.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29-9 P. M. Companies lose by last night's fire as follows:- Chicago companies, \$120,000; other companies in Illinois, Buffalo, \$15,000; Mutual and Buffalo City, \$5,000 each; Commerce, of Albany, \$15,000; Albany City, \$4,000; Springfield, of Springfield, Mass., \$2,000; Maryland Pire, of Baltimore, \$50,000; New England, of Boston, \$5,000 Home, of New Haven, \$5,000; Liverpool, \$11 000; Queen, \$15,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, \$25,000; Providence, \$5,000; Narragan et and Roger Williams, \$9,000 ench; Ævna, of Hartford, \$20,000; Coanceticut, \$11,000; Process and Hartford, \$20,000; Connecticut, \$11,000; Process and Hartford, \$15,000 each; Putnam, American and Merghants, \$5,000 each; Underwriters' Agency, of New York, \$240,600; Home, \$35,000; Manhattan, \$30,000; International, \$20,000; Lorillard and Howard, \$15,000 each; *Courity, Phonix, Equitable, Citizens' and Yorkers, \$10,000 each; Lennox, Irving, Empire, Amsterdam, Washington, Continental and Republic \$5,000 each; Occidental, of St. Louis, \$5,000; Tobacco, of Cincinnat, \$7.500; Central and Commercial, \$5,000 each; Miami Valley, Adams, Barrett, Tann 18 and Mechanics', Buckeye, Franktin, Western, Lafayette, Tanners', Boatmen's and Eureka, \$2,000 each. Western, Lafayette, Tanners', Boatmen's and Eureka, \$2,500 each. The losses as reported this morning are as nearly cor-rect as can be ascertained at present.

Leavenworth, Kansan,
Leavenworth, Jan 29, 1868,
A fire last night destroyed the wagon factory of T. R.
Clark and two adjoining stables, causing a loss of
\$25,000. Fire at Leavenworth, Kausas,

Curcado, Jan. 29, 1868.

A fire at Bushnelt, Ill., last night destroyed fifteen buildings on the main street. Loss about \$20,000; innured for \$10,000 in Higgs companies, except \$1,000 in the Enterprise insurance Company of Cincinnati.

MISSISSIPPI.

The Convention-Subsides for a Loyal Newspaper-Memorials to Congress. JACKSON, Jan. 29, 1868.

In the Reconstruction Convention to-day a preamble few loval papers were published in the State, and as few loyal clizens encouraged journals that will advocate true republican principles and unqualified loyally to the constitution and laws, it shall be the duty of the first Legislature convened under the constitution framed by this Convention to provide for the election of an official printer in each Congressional district, county and municipality, and such officer shall have all of the official printing, including all advertisements inserted in said journals, at rates of compensation to be fixed by law.

The Committee on Distribution reported an appeal to Congress to appropriate as much of the tax levied on cotton in 1867 in this State as will enable the Freedmen's Bureau to supply the actual wants of the citizens of Mississippl, without regard to color. The best information they have shows that actual want will exist before another crop can be gathered. It was ordered to be printed. be printed.

A resolution was adopted to appoint a committee of nine on the draft of the constitution.

FLORIDA.

The Convention—The State Treasurer Ordered to Keep the Public Money Subject to the Order of the Convention—Instructions from General Mende. TALLAHASSEE, Jan. 29, 1868.

lution prohibiting the Legislature from renowing the charter of the Florida Railroad, which was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Corporations
A petition was presented from the loyal chizens of South Fiorida, on which no action was taken, asking for State scrip redeemable in lands in compensation for property taken by Confederate officers during the war.

A resolution was passed requiring the State Treasurer to send in a report of the money in his bands and to hold it subject to the action of the Convention, and prohibiting any officer of the Convention from drawing say tunds from the treasury without the vote of the Convention. A resolution authorizing the issue of State scrip for the purpose of delraying the expenses of the Convention was referred to the Finance Committee.

A resolution was introduced and referred to the Judicitary Committee prohibiting any distinction on account of color in railroads, steamboate or places of public amusement or instruction.

The Finance Committee was instructed to report regarding the per diem and mileage of members and officers. The Committee of Finance reported that the financial agent had had an interview with General Meade, who instructed the Convention to levy a direct tax, and offered to assist its collection if necessary. He also empowered the Convention to draw funds for its necessary expenses from the State treasury if it contained any. The report was adopted and the Convention adjourned. South Florida, on which no action was taken, asking for

ALASKA.

Proposed Carrison. Pur Company's Effects—
Proposed Carrison. 28, 1868.

Advices from Alaska to January 18 have been resived. The weather has been mild, the daily average of the temperature being 27 degrees Fahrenheit.

The effects of the Russian Fur Company have been sold for about \$150,000. There have been several arrivals from Victoria and Puget Sound, which have furnished vegetables for the

Puget Sound, which have furnished vegetables for the garrison and people.

The holidays were celebrated by boat races, masquerades, &c. A race was rowed by the craws of the first cutters of the Jamestown and Resaca, and won by the former; the same boat won the sweepatakes of the China seas; in 1864, from the English, French and Dutch men-of-war's men.

There has been but one death among the new colonists, and this was caused by whiskey. No mention is made of any trouble with the Indians.

The barks Weser and Noth were expected to sail in a few days for the Siberian coast, with the late Russian garrison and other passengers.

Considerable trade has sprung up with Oregon, Washington Territory and British Columbia.

NEW YORK.

The Workingmen's Convention at Albany. In the Workingmen's Convention to-day the Commitee on the President's address reported, recommending that the Committee on General Good be requested to report what amendments to the Eight Hour law are cessary to secure their enforcement; instructing the President to tender thanks to the workingmen of New

President to tender thanks to the workingmen of New York for securing the conviction of Sophia Myers, charged with defrauding sowing girls, censuring Governor Fenton for pardoning her, remonstrating squinst convict libor being used in detriment of labor outside the Prison and denouncing the bill off assemblyman Fings to introduce boot and shoe manufacturing in the Auburn Frison.

The report also instructs the officers to correspond with Senators Morgan and Conkling in favor of the Eight Hour bill now pending in the United States Senate. The committee on General Good reported in favor of again insisting on the passage of a bill reducing the boars of labor of oar drivers and conductors, which was adopted.

boars of more of the drivers and considered an amend-ment, which was adopted, limiting the number of rep-resentatives to a convention to one member from an organization of 300 members and under, two to an organization of 600 members and three to an organ-ization of 900 members, but not more than three from any one organization.

A committee of one is to be appointed by the president to open reading rooms in their respective localities. A tax of \$500 on each 300 members was levied.

EUROPEAN MARKETS

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, Jan. 29-5 P. M.—Consols, for money and the account, close at 93%; United States five-twenty bonds close quiet at 72; Hilmois Central Rail ay shares, 85%; Eric Railway shares, 43%; Atlantic and Great Western conscindated bonds, 25.

10% a 70. Laverpool. Corron Marker.—Laverpool. Jan. 29—5 P. M.—The sales of cotton to-day foot up 12,000 bales at

Liverpool. Cotton Market.—Liverpool. Jan. 29—5
P. M.—The saies of cotion to-day foot up 12,000 bales at
the following quotations:—Middling uplands, 7½d. a.
7½d; middling Orieans, 8d, a 8½d.
Liverpool. Beladstoffers Market.—Liverpool. Jan.
29—Evening.—Goto, 46s, 9d for mixed Western; wheat,
16s, for white California, and 14s. 6d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Barley, 5s. 6d. for American. Oats, 3s. 11d,
10r American. Peas, 46s. 3d. for Canadian. Flour, 37s.
6d. for Western.
Liverpool. Provisions Market.—Liverpool, Jan. 29—
Evening.—Beef, 129s. for winter cured extra fine mess.
Pork, 74s. for new Eastern prime mess. Lard, 52s. for
nee American. Choose, 52s. 6d. for the highest range
of fine. Bacon, 40s. for Cumberland cut.
Liverpool. Prooces Markets.—Liverpoot, Jan. 29—
Evening.—No. 12 Dutch standard sugar, 24s. 6d. Rosin,
6s. 3d. for common Witmington and 11s. for fine pale.
Tallow, 42s. 6d. for American. Spirits of turpentine,
20s. per cwt. Petroleum, 1s. 2½d. for refined.
London Markets.—London, Jan. 29—6 P. M.—Whale
oil, £36 per 252 gallons. Sperm oil, £110 per ton. Linseed oil, £36 los. per ton. Linseed cakes, £16 los. per
ton for thin obiong.
Petrolicum, 42½ france for standard white.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Liverpoot, Jan. 29—The steamship City of Baltimore, Captain Leitch, of the Imman line, which left New York on the 18th inst, arrived at this port at an early hour this forence on. The Ealthmore did not call at Queenstown for the usual transfer of London pessengers and mails, owing to the prevaience of a dones fog.

Londonnessiv, Jan. 29.—The steamship Moravian, Captain Wylie, of Allen's line, which left Postand, Me., on the 18th linest, arrived at this port late yesterday afternoon on the way to Liverpool.

NEW JERSEY.

will not be discharged till to-morrow afternoon. The number of indicaments is seventy-one, the largest found by any Grand Jury for a long time past. The report in some of the papers yesterday that indictments were found against several prize fighters was without foundation, as no such bills have yet been brought in, but the subject is under consideration. It is understood, however, that vigorous measures will be employed for the suppression of prize fighting, and the unlessy wight who may fall into the hands of the authorities for this offence need not expect to return to his home till his blood is thoroughly cooled. A suguiar feature in the law as it exists in Jersey is the punishm at decreed against parties "coming from another state" to witness a prize fight, who are lished to imprisonment for one year, with a nue of \$200, at the discretion of the Coort, while the statute is silent concerning spectators resident to the statue is silent concerning spectators good reason for apprehension if they cross over to that territory on the other side of the North river for the purpose of "enjoying the fue," as it has been heretorore combined. It may be further remarked that whatever indictmonts may be found against such parties at the present with be kept secret, for obvious reasons, till the arrest of such parties.

Newark.

Tun Wickes Trial.—The trial of Professor E. Z.

Wickes, for the publication of obscene books, attracts ham McEwen, the Spirituarist. The court room was ham McEwen, the Spirituatist. The court room was carefully guarded, however, and but few speciators are attained besides members of the bry representatives of the press and county officials. Yesteriny the leading physicians of Newark were examined, but their testimony wa for the same general custametr, that the book enhanced to mem could not be casted a legitimate medical work and that some portions were of a positively semmal tendency. Drs. Coles, Dedd and Fickener were particularly severe in their denunciation of the book, styling it an immoral publication. Case was adjourned till this morning.

BROOKLYN CITY.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-EASTERN DISTRICT. The Whiskey Frauds-The Case of John

Devlin. Before Judge Benedict. The examination in the case of John Devlin, charged with violating the Internat Revenue law, was resumed

Frederick Cocheu, revenue inspector, was called to the winess stand, and his testimony continued from where he left off yesterday. Witness found no books at where he left off yesterday. Witness found no books at the plumber's shop of Francis Devlin pertaining to their business except those already produced; in Green lane, near Prospect street, in a stable, found sixteen barrels more of whiskey; on the 17th of October found twenty-eight barrels at the plumber's shop; these nad the chalk marks on them as those found in the stable; the plumbing shop is the Third collection district; saw Dovin at the Kearney House, corner of Sands street and hudson avenue, on the morning of October 3; Mr. Daily and I were cut together; we went into the yard back of the Kearney House and found eight barrels of whiskey there unbranded and shill warm; looking about I found six more barrels in the distillery yard, rear of the Kearney House; Devlin and Mr. Phillips came into the yard while I was there and were about to put brands upon the barrels when I told them act to do so.

Several other witnesses for the presecution were examined and the court then adjourned till noon to-day, when the examination of witnesses for the defence will be commenced.

CHEDREN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED MURDER, -James McGunigon, thirtoen years of age, and his stater Ellen, fifteen, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Walter infleen, were yesterday arraigned before Justice Walter charged with attempting to murder a boy of tweive years named Hayez. Mrz. Eliza Hayes, mother of the assaulted boy, testified that on the 27th day of December she saw her son lying on the sidewalk while one of the defendants was in the act of striking him on the head with a brick and the other beating his body with an iron shovel. When her son was carried home he was bleeding from the ears and vomiting blood, while his body was much bruised, and he was confined to bed under a dootor's care for one week in consequence of such injuries. The witness also testified that she heard the mother of the defendants urgs them to murder her son just previous to the above assault. The examination was adjourned for the purpose of obtaining other testimony.

of the body of Wm. B. Stimpson, who committed sul cide at his boarding house, No. 179 High street (not No. 174, as praviously stated, was made yesterday by Dr. Shepard, who found that death resulted from a large dose of laudanum. The inquest will be held by Coronar Slattory.

POLITICAL.

CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

d Gathering of the Democracy at New Haven-Usan ons Renomination of the Haven-Usan Renomination of the Entire State Ticket, ne ded by Governor English-President Johnson's Policy Endorsed and the Radical Congress De-

New Haven, Jan. 29, 1868. No better proof could be had that the democraticiparty of the State of Connecticut are determined to show a oold front to the enemy than the unanimity which characterized the proceedings of the State Democratic Convention, held at Music Hall, in this city, to-day. The desire to be up and doing was manifestly so strong that not even the severity of the weather was sufficien o prevent delegates, even from the remotest parts of

Almost as soon as the doors of the hall were thrown

to prevent delegates, even from the remotest parts of the State, putting in an appearance.

Almost as soon as the doors of the hall were thrown open the delegates began to pour in and select their seats, so that by the time the hour named in the cali (ten o'clock) had arrived, every available seat was co-cupied in the body of the churchlike hall. The galieries, at either side, were set apart for spectators, of whom there was also a goodly attendance. About halfpast ten the Convention was called to order by the chairman of the State Central Conspitted, Mr. James Gallagher, and a temporary organization effected by the selection of Mr. James H. Olmsted as chairman, and Messra, E. A. Woodward, of Norwalk, and Philip W. Hudson, of Manchester, as secretaries.

The call of the Convention was then read and approved, and on motion the members of the State Central Committee were admitted as delegates. Committees on Credentials, on a Permanent Organization and on Resolutions were then appointed and allowed time to report, pending which it was ordered that one delegate from each of the twonty-one Senatorial districts be appointed to form the State Central Committee for the sate Central Committee for the sate of the two the senatorial districts of the senatorial gyear, with power to select their own chairman either from their own members or otherwise. The temporary luli in the proceedings was at length relieved by the announcement that the Committee on Permanent Organization were prepared to report. The name of James F. Babcock, Collector of the Port, as chairman, was received with cheers.

Mr. Babcock was e-corted to the platform and introduced to the audience by Mr. Olmstod, who loved his country better than he did his party."

Mr. Bascock then delivered quite a stirring address. From the repeated bursts of applaune with which it was received it is safe to say every word was gospel to the Port, as chairman, that be was "a gontiemna who loved his country better than he did his party."

Mr. Bascock then delivered quite a st

which was accordingly carried without a dissenting voice.

At this stage of the proceedings a gentleman rose at the rear part of the platform and in a septicinal tone of voice informed those that could hear him that he though the Judge had forgotten that the Committee on Credentials had not yet reported.

The venerable wearer of the ermine quickly retorted to "didn't care for that," (Bolsterosa approbation). As soon as the effect of this little commotion had subsided, and silence had religied supreme for a few minutes; an uneasiness manifested itself, and at length one didness the balance of the ticket. The motion was accordingly carried into effect in the twinkling of an oye.

nominate the balance of the ticket. The motion was accordingly carried into effect in the twinkling of an oye.

The Chairman theorem the ticket as approved, and, as he thought, the ticket would be elected.

The simultaneous announcement of the committee being ready to report, and the appearance in the halt of Governor English, who had meanwhile been waited upon and informed of his nomination by a committee of two, caused quite a little commouten.

The Governor, after being introduced, amid a perfect storm of cheers, came forward and addressed the Convection at considerable long introduced, amid a perfect storm of cheers, came forward and addressed the Convection at considerable long in the course of which he reverted in feeling terms to the manner in which the South had been treated since the close of the war, and declared that we were in effect no nearer a restoration new than at the close of the usurpations of Congress in relation to the recent action of that body in paralyzing the Executive power.

Mr. WILLIAM J. HAMMERSLY, an unterrified liminary from Hartlord, came forward, and, with an immense effort to make every word tell, read the following resolutions, which were received with great enthusiasm during the reading and promptly adopted:—

ot box.

solved, That the unconstitutional legislation which we connect while it is eat to shad for the procussed benefit of

Resolved, That the unconstitutional legislation which we denounce, while it is e. it blashed for the programed benefit of the negot is devanging business, granky and intensity, ruining the merchant and the juanufacturer and depriving the language of employment.

Pasolved, That we are in favor of redeeming all our pecuniary obligations and of paging the public debt in the number of employment.

Pasolved, That we are in favor of redeeming all our pecuniary obligations and of paging the public debt in the number provided by law, and that we invertors feel the necessity of reducing a system of tax atom more onerous than that of England or France and organized in part for the death of the control of the people.

Resolved, That the democratic party are the friends of equal traction, and will use all constitutional means to accomplish this descrable result.

Resolved, That the rights of our naturalized citizens, while so journing in toreign countries, should be defended and maintained against every violation with all the power of the federal government; and that, in the language of Governor English, "the government should indicate in unmistaked on other assets, or to establishing it in our own, we are on other alsees, or to establishing it in our own. We are on other alsees, or to establishing it in our own. We are on other alsees, or to establishing it in our own. We are considered with the first, because we have no right to interfere with the domestic affairs of other sovereigning, we are opposed to the second because the introduction of this inferior element would only lead to democratication.

Resolved, That all experience has shown the evil consequences and the futility of passing laws to abolish the social habits of the people; that site is we violate the interfuce of the state should mister the republic.

Resolved, That all experience has shown the evil consequences and the futility of passing laws to abolish the social habits of the people; that site is a should be entirely and an experience of the remodule of

. . CITY POLITICS.

Fenton Campaign Club. The Central Fenton Campaign Club met in special session at the radical headquarters, Broadway and Twenty-second street, last evening, Mr. Joshua G. Abbe, president, in the chair. The minutes of the last

Culver, from the Executive Committee, reported that that committee had effected a permanent organization, electing him as chairman.

The chairman of the Finance Committee reported that that committee had fixed on the sum of \$5 as the assessment to be levied on each member to defray expensed.

Mr. Charles P. Shaw was then introduced and complimented the organization on being the first in the State to set on foot measures to make Reuben E. Fenton the republican nominee for the Vice Frestdency. At the preliminary meeting of the club, two months ago, although there were present friends of Grant and Chano and Coffax for the Frestdental nomination, all united in the determination that flowerner Fenton should hold the second place on the licket. He wished to see a similar club organized in every town and hamlet in the State, as he felt satisfied that inat gentleman was the choice of the republican party. He wished this fact to be known to republican everywhere throughout the Union; for he felt satisfied that longlery and all the arts of caucus would be employed to defeat the nomination. The loss of New York State to the republican party last fall will be attributed to the fact that Governor Fenton had achieved an accendancy over that party, and this objection must be mat. The speaker then proceeded to show that New York was the chosen battle ground of the Unionin the last canvass, and that the democracy throughout the country brought all appliances to bear to defeat the republicans here; and closed by giving a short history of Governor Fenton's He and cologizing him as a statesman and as a citizen.

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, after which the club adjourned,

citizen.

A vote of thanks was tendered the speaker, after which the club adjourned.

Opposition to the Radical Measures of

Congress.

A grand mass meeting, under the auspices of the Constitutional Union General Committee, will be held at the Cooper Institute to night. The object of the meeting is to adopt measures to insure the defeat of the acts of the present radical Congress and to sustain the President in his particute efforts to restore the Southern States to their legitimate rights by constitutional menus and the country to that peace which should have followed the suppression of the rebellion. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

MISCELLANEOUS POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Formation of a Grant Club in Trenton. N. J.

TRENTON, Jan. 29, 1868.
A very large meeting assembled this evening in Taylor's Hall, notwithstanding the suclemency of the weather, to form a Grant club. The meeting was called to order by Mr. Thomas J. Stryker, chairman. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. B. Dobbins. The committee appointed to report an organization for a grand campaign club presented a plate. They are to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of General Grant for the Presidency. Mr. Horace N. Congar was made President of the club, with a vice president from each ward. An executive committee was appointed, also a corresponding secretary, treasurer and recording secretary. Mr. Conger made a few remarks open taking the chair. A band of mesic was present, and quite a lively time was had. After the club was duly organized the assembiage was addressed by General Daniol E. Sickles. weather, to form a Grant club. The meeting was called

Pennsylvania Republicans for Grant and Democrats for Hancock for the Presidency.

Fattoravville, Jan. 29, 1868

Delegates were elected in Wyoming county to attend
the sta o Convention, and resolutions were passed favoring General Grant for the Presidency and Mr. Grow for
the Vice Presidency.

Howards are Jan. 29, 1868

the Vice Presidency.

Hollidaysburg, Jan. 29, 1868.

At the Blair County Democratic Convention a resolution was passed instructing their delegates to the State Convention to vote for the nomination of General Hancock for the Presidency.

A PROTEST FROM THE CONSUL OF HAYT!. The following is a translation of a letter which we

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALI

Hayti at New York:—

New York, Jan. 27, 1868.

To the Editor of the Herado:—
Your journal having amounced that the arrival of Mr. Pablo Pujol in Washington for the asle of Samana has caused a great sensation in diplomatic circles, please enlighten the public, I pray you, on the real facts concerning this question.

The sale of Samana was proposed to the Dominican Congress, which voted "no," protesting with energy against such a measure, and declaring that Mr. Cabral was but an outlaw. The Dominicans, indignant at the design of selling them, or leasing them out fer ninety-nine years, revolted against the government of Cabral, and have installed the government or Baez in authority over all points of the republic, excepting the single city of St. Domingo, in which Cabral was besieged according to the faces news.

In view of such a situation every attempt on the part of Mr. Cabral to sell Samana is but an attempt at theft. But the government of the United States occupies too lotty a position to condescend to play the part of a receiver buying stolen goods or to annox any country without the consent of its population. Witness the plebucit which has taken place at St. Thomas, Let the friends of Mr. Cabral well understand that the isse of St. Domingo, in all its integrity, must be preserved intact for the African race.

I shall take this opportunity, Mr. Editor, to call to your attention the inaccuracy of the news from Hayti which reaches you by way of Hayang. I should not wish to believe that the preas correspondent may be paid by Mr. Geffrard, but if he was he could not write differently. I have the honor to be, sir, your very humble servant,

A. DE FERRANDI, Consul of Hayti,

A. Perfect Hair Dressing—Bernett's Coccasine

Persons often allow their systems to "run down." or rather run them down by overwork, accompanied by a neglect of the proper means of invigoration. The result is what is called 'general dentity." In other words, a rather and partial collapse of the physical torces, accompanied must be more than the physical torces, accompanied and partial collapse of the physical torce, assumed the usually by great depression of spirits. The best remedy in such cases is HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER'S, Whether the state of exhaustical has teen brought on by excessive physical labor, dissipation, anxiety of mind, exposure or any other cause, the remedial effect of this great stomachies will be found equality to the cause of the state of the great stomachies will be found equality.

remedial effect of this greet stemments will be found equally prompt and certain. As a contorative, after severe sizeness as protested the bodily and mental energies, it is prenounced by completent medical authority.

If men were not foolishly carciess about their health and over condont in themselves they would always, when ongaged in any work that required great exertion, use corresponding means of sustaining their etength. For this purpose HOSTETIER'S BITTERS are invaluable. All toniers should use them as an ineigonal.

For those constantly employed in indoor occupations, especially in crowded workshops, they may be reckned as the very best safeguard of health. Where there is a predisposition to consupation or a tendency to binousness they may be truly said to be a specific for which there is no substants. New York office 3/ Dey street.

A Red Hot Shot.

A REPLY PROM DR. WOLCOTT.

To D. C. Millers, M. D. .-Dear Sh.-Four outspoken letter of the 25th, requesting an agoney for removing pain free of coal, for those calling at your drug store at 1,335 Third evenue, by the application of FAIN PAINT, has been received, and the agoney granted. Your place will be day noticed in my advertisemonts. PAIN PAINT has attracted the attention of physicians to a greater extent than any remety even effected to the public. I have had many applications of the same nature from them and leading relaxing the same physicians, as you say, are joshous in consequence of the introduction of PAIN PAINT, but their opposition is useless. I have recommendations from the most printional medical men certifying that PAINT, but their some sure and permanent in its effects, quickest in operation and safer in its application, under the most creates circumstances, than any remedial agent they have ever known. Therefore all had made doctors and constraint equals, who are the stomach of their frietins, are wincome to erant a part of their finites, are wincome to erant a part of their finites, are wincome the PAINT paint instead of their worn out nostrums. Very traity.

R. L. WOLCOTT, 170 C hatham square, N. Y.

A Rupture Cure-Dr. Sherman's Hernial Appliances and Enpure Curative and compound are guarantees of permanent relief. Office-677 Broadway. A.-De Grath's Electric Oil for Rheuma, tism, deafness and all seres and pains. Warranted to cure For sale by all druggists,

A.—A.—Japanese Hair Stain Colors the hair, whaters and mustache a beautifut black or brown. It comests of only one preparation. Color will will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box. soid by if. T. HELMHOLD, 59t Broadway, next to Metro-poitan florel, and by all druggiets. "An Acknowledged Institution,"-"Brown's

A .- Hydraulic Cow Milker; a Complete Suc-

Batchelor's Hair Dye,—The Best in the world; theonly perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantane-pus. Factory 16 Bond street. Bails and Parties vs. Snow and Rain,— Ladies White Sain Slins and Gaiters, Arctic Gaiters and India Rubbers, at MILLER & CU. S, No. 3 Union square.

Cough, Cough, Cough.

MADAME PORTRE'S GOUGH BALSAM
is known to be the sure and effectual remedy, and is within
the reach of all.
For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c, and 75c. Cristadoro's Hair Dye.-The Best Ever No. 6 Astor House.

Esanys For Young Men, on The Errors and Abuses incident to Youth and Early Mannood, with the hu-mans view of treatment and cure, sent by mail free of charge. Address Howard Association, box P., Phita-delphia, Pa. French Doctor.-E. Monchel, 634 Brond-

George Herrmann's Pearl Powder is the Curse effected at the spener, but william street, Price 50 cents per box. Royal Havann Lattery.—For Official Draw-ngs for January B. Bek see another part of the paper, TaxLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wattarrest, N. Y.

Royal Havana Lattery. Prizes Paid in Doublooms and all kinds of Gold and Billor, TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 15 Wast street, N. C.

meating were coad and approved, after which Mr. E. D.